

# Converting Colors

YIQ(123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YIQ(123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930)  
contains.

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# Color

**YIQ(123.6090, -6.5090,  
-8.6930)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	708374
RGB	112, 131, 116
RGB Percent	44%, 51%, 45%
CMY	0.5608, 0.4862, 0.5451
CMYK	0.15, 0.00, 0.11, 0.49
HSL	133°, 8%, 48%
HSV	133°, 15%, 51%
XYZ	17.9499, 20.9394, 19.6175
YIQ	123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

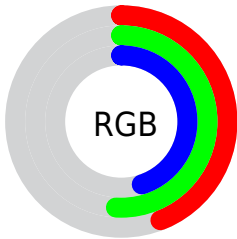
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	112, 128, 131
Decimal	7373684
CIE Lab	52.88, -10.05, 5.80
CIE LCh	53, 11.601, 149.981
Yxy	20.9394, 0.3068, 0.3579
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4285563764 (0xFF708374)
YUV	123.6090, -3.7512, -10.1811
Hunter-Lab	45.7596, -10.0602, 6.6136

# Details

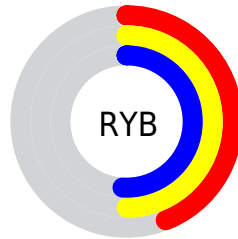
The YIQ color  $[123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930]$  is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex  $669999$ . A complement of this color would be  $[119.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930]$ , and the grayscale version is  $[124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000]$ .

A 20% lighter version of the original color is  $[176.1960, -6.7840, -9.2160]$ , and  $[75.0220, -6.2340, -8.1700]$  is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get  $[118.5820, -11.0470, -14.5590]$ , and if you desaturate by 10%, it is  $[128.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270]$ .

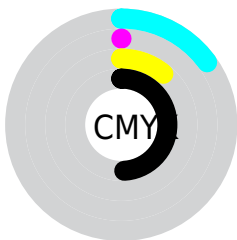
# Distribution



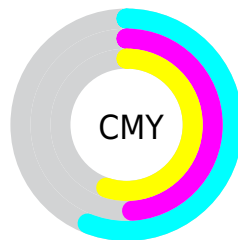
- Red (44%)
- Green (51%)
- Blue (45%)



- Red (44%)
- Yellow (50%)
- Blue (51%)



- Cyan (15%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (11%)
- Black (49%)



- Cyan (56%)
- Magenta (49%)
- Yellow (55%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



■ 123.6090, -6.5090,  
-8.6930

■ 123.6090, -6.5090,  
-8.6930

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,  
-0.0000

■ 98.6090, -6.5090,  
-8.6930

■ 176.1960, -6.7840,  
-9.2160

■ 75.0220, -6.2340,  
-8.1700

■ 203.7830, -7.0590,  
-9.7390

■ 52.4350, -5.9590,  
-7.6470

■ 231.7830, -7.0590,  
-9.7390

■ 30.8480, -5.6840,  
-7.1240

■ 252.2660, -3.8050,  
-2.6290

■ 9.9790, -4.6750,  
-8.8910

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

■ 123.6090, -6.5090,  
-8.6930

■ 123.6090, -6.5090,  
-8.6930

■ 118.5820,  
-11.0470, -14.5590

■ 128.6360, -1.9710,  
-2.8270

■ 113.4410,  
-15.2640, -20.7360

■ 133.7770, 2.2460,  
3.3500

■ 108.4140,  
-19.8020, -26.6020

■ 138.8040, 6.7840,  
9.2160

■ 103.3870,  
-24.3400, -32.4680

■ 143.8310, 11.3220,  
15.0820

■ 97.9470, -29.1530,  
-38.8570

■ 148.9720, 15.5390,  
21.2590

■ 92.9200, -33.6910,  
-44.7230

■ 154.2980, 20.6730,  
27.3370

■ 87.8930, -38.2290,  
-50.5890


■ 159.3250, 25.2110,  
33.2030

■ 82.7520, -42.4460,

■ 164.4660, 29.4280,

-56.7660

39.3800

 80.0890, -45.0130,  
-59.8050

 169.4930, 33.9660,  
45.2460

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



124.9260, 2.8440, -7.4920



123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



122.6450, -15.3580, -8.0140

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



125.5780, -13.2510, 3.3650



127.7310, 17.0550, 4.7910

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



119.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



127.9850, 13.5240, 8.2120



123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



127.3620, -3.7150, 6.7570

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



124.0070, -19.0730, -1.2570



128.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



126.7970, 16.6890, 0.4090



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



122.8450, -18.7970, -6.2610



128.0920, 5.9130, 8.4810



128.3720, 16.6880, 5.9360

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



168.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500



127.6380, 3.7150, -6.7570



85.0490, -1.6960, -2.3040



214.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000



87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930



159.7070, -9.9010, -13.3010



124.6350, -9.3980, -5.8940



63.6360, -1.9710, -2.8270



79.3880, -44.4170, -59.5930



1.8750, -1.1460, -1.2580



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



119.3910, 6.5090, 8.6930



153.2930, 9.9010, 13.3010



118.3650, 9.3980, 5.8940



62.3640, 1.9710, 2.8270



50.6120, 44.4170, 59.5930



1.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail



# Black Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 looks on a black background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

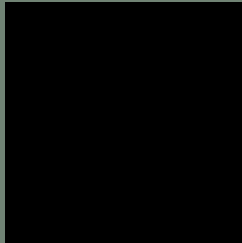
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

**YIQ 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930**

## **Background**



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 123.6090, -6.5090,

-8.6930.

# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

### Protanopia

126.0130, 7.1530, -2.9830

### Deuteranopia

127.2250, 12.6080, 2.7840



## Tritanopia

125.5520, -10.3620, 0.5660

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

## Protanomaly

125.2080, 2.1100, -5.2020

## Deuteranomaly

125.5830, 5.5480, -1.4280

## Tritanomaly

124.9280, -8.6650, -2.6570

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930

## Achromatopsia

124.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

## Achromatomaly

124.2230, -2.2460, -3.3500

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(112, 131, 116)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(112, 131, 116)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(112, 131, 116) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(112, 131, 116) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(112, 131, 116) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(112, 131, 116) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(112, 131, 116)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(112, 131, 116); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 131, 116);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(112, 131,  
116) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 123.6090, -6.5090, -8.6930 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(112, 131, 116) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(112,  
131, 116) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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